

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 22, 1871.

DEATH OF HON. GEORGE TAYLOR.

It becomes our painful duty, this week, to announce the death of Hon. George Taylor, President Judge, of the 24th Judicial District, which sad event occurred, at his late residence, in this borough, on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

At the regular term of the Blair County Court, whilst charging a jury, on the 24th of October last, he became so ill that he was obliged to leave the court-room. Prompt medical aid gave temporary relief and he expected to resume his duties, on the bench, on the following day, but, towards evening, he was stricken with paralysis, in both limbs, causing entire helplessness of body, whilst his mind retained its wonted vigor.

Through the courtesy of the officers of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., on the 30th of October, his friends were able to bring him home on a special train. His condition did not improve, and notwithstanding the efforts of skillful physicians, and the careful nursing of his family, he gradually became worse, until Tuesday morning, 14th inst., when, without a struggle, he gently passed away.

The large concourse of friends and neighbors, including the majority of the members of the Bar of the District, who attended him at his resting place; the tolling of the bell; the entire cessation from business and the Sabbath stillness of the town, all showed the high esteem felt for our departed friend.

George Taylor was born at Oxford, Chester county, Pa., on the 24th of November, 1812. He was the fourth child of Matthew Taylor and Rebecca his wife, whose maiden name was Anderson. His father was an humble but honest blacksmith, with a large family and limited means; and he was consequently afforded few facilities for acquiring even the rudiments of an education. He did not so much as learn the grammar of his own language in a school, nor was he in a school or any other institution of learning as a student, after he was thirteen years of age.

He was, therefore, truly and emphatically a self-taught and self-made man. Several years of his early youth were profitably occupied in teaching a country school, in Dublin township and in Trough Creek Valley, in this county. During this time he diligently availed himself of all the means of improvement within his reach; greatly increased his scanty stock of knowledge, and in the quiet seclusion of his rural home, unnoted by those around him, laid the foundation of his future success.

He was between thirteen and fourteen years of age when he came with his father and family to Dublin township, Huntingdon county. Subsequently he found employment in the office of the Prothonotary of Huntingdon county, and in 1834 commenced reading law in the office of Gen. Andrew P. Wilson. He was admitted to the Bar of this county on the 12th of April, 1836, and soon after gave promise of success in his profession, and by his masterly efforts, in a number of important cases, acquired an early and distinguished reputation as a lawyer and an advocate.

In 1840 he assisted in the prosecution of Robert McConoghly, who was tried, in this county, for the murder of six of his relatives. The case was one entirely of circumstantial evidence, and in a speech of matchless eloquence, in a clear, logical analysis of the facts, he so traced the murderer through all his windings, and so fastened the evidence of his guilt upon him, that there was no escape. The writer has frequently conversed with the very able counsel of the prisoner as to the electrical effect of the argument and they said it was perfectly overwhelming; that the jury, the judges and the audience were so completely carried away that any attempt at a defense seemed to be useless, and conviction followed inevitably. This was the greatest effort of his professional life. At this time, and for several years after, he was practicing, in partnership with John G. Miles, Esq., under the firm name of Miles & Taylor. Afterwards he acted as Treasurer of the county, and during the year he held that office he made such progress in studying Greek that he could read the New Testament in the original tongue.

When the Legislature, in 1849, passed an act changing the Judicial Districts of the State, and increasing their number, he was recommended, almost unanimously, by the Bar of Huntingdon and Blair counties, for the President Judgeship of the 24th District, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria. In April, 1849, Gov. Johnston conferred upon him the appointment, which was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. After the Amendment to the Constitution, making the Judiciary elective, was adopted, and by which the commissions of all the Judges in the State were terminated in December, 1851, Judge Taylor was unanimously nominated as a candidate and elected in October, 1851. After serving his term of ten years he had so won the hearts of the members of the Bar of the District, that, without distinction of party, they asked him to be a candidate for re-election and he was again triumphantly elected. During the twenty-two years of his Judgeship he faithfully discharged his duties and never, from sickness or any other cause, failed to hold the regular terms of Court in the District.

In central Pennsylvania it is hardly necessary to speak of his success as a jurist; certainly no Judge in the State stood higher, as a man of sound judgment, a clear, logical and profound thinker and a clear and forcible writer, he had no superior, and perhaps few equals, in the Judiciary of the Commonwealth. His charges and opinions have been pronounced, by competent judges, not inferior to the best similar judicial productions that have been carried before the Supreme Court of the State during the last quarter of a century. After hearing cases argued by able counsel—and the 24th District abounds in such—have often been amazed at the manner in which Judge Taylor handled the questions involved, in charging the jury, taking a

higher and bolder range of thought, and developing elements which had entirely escaped the notice of counsel on either side. He had an intense love of justice, and the nerve fearlessly to administer it, in face of all opposition. A lawyer, with a good case could go before him with perfect confidence of success, but if he had a bad one, the sooner he got it out of court the better. He had no taste for the refinements of special pleading, but, stripping a case of all superfluous, he sought with strong common sense, to decide it according to its merits. To his other high qualifications as a Judge, he added unquestioned and unyielding integrity and stern and severe impartiality. It is rare to find a Judge who could so entirely devote himself of feeling or partiality towards litigant parties.

He had a heart which, in the language of the speech referred to, could not witness the endurance of suffering, deserved or undeserved, by any fellow being, without emotions of pity, and, in discharging the many painful duties of his office, he always tempered judgment with mercy.

The District over which he presided is an important one. It includes within its borders a vast iron and bituminous coal region and is traversed by the Pennsylvania R. R. and Canal. It contains two cities and many large manufacturing establishments. A number of important cases, of diversified character and some of them involving new principles of law, were constantly before him for decision. They were always tried with patient care, involving sleepless nights and weary days, yet when once tried the conclusion arrived at was rarely reversed by a higher Court.

Since 1841 Judge Taylor has been a member of the Presbyterian church. He was a close, diligent, thoughtful reader of the Scriptures, and his mind was thoroughly imbued with its doctrines and precepts. His self-reliance, during his illness, was on the statement of Jesus Christ, and he most submissively bowed to the will of his Creator, not expressing the least desire to leave. He leaves a widow and five children to mourn his loss.

"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

THE INCREASING IMPORTATION OF IRON AND STEEL.

Revenue Reformers and Free Traders demand that "pig iron and raw steel be transferred to the free list," and that the duties on other descriptions of iron and steel, and manufactures of iron and steel should be so reduced as to pay a duty for revenue, but not one cent for protection. Now supposing that policy should be adopted in Congress what would be the result? England does not consume over 25 per cent. of the iron and steel, and goods manufactured from these articles, that is annually produced in that country. Seventy-five per cent. of her product of these articles must find markets in her Colonies in India, Australia, Africa and America; and in foreign nations. But her Colonies are going largely into the manufacture of iron and steel goods for themselves, and their dependence upon the parent State is growing less every year. European and other nations, in which England formerly found extensive markets for these goods, are now not only producing their own supplies, but they are also competing successfully with England in the markets of the world. In consequence of these economic changes, the demand for English iron and steel, and manufactures from these, is very much reduced. Yet England cannot close her works, nor even reduce the quantity of her products, without producing disastrous results among her working men and their families. The great bulk of these live from "hand-to-mouth," and the loss of a month's, or even in many cases, of a week's work and wages, would be equivalent to starvation. England must go on producing and selling, against all competition, and every impediment in the form of tariffs, long voyages of transportation, &c. And notwithstanding our high tariff England still sends us more pig iron and rails than she does in any other market; yes, more than to all other markets put together! The same may be said of her exports of bar iron, and some other products of iron and steel, and of old and scrap iron. More than this: England is yearly increasing her export of these goods to the United States. Take the exports of the last two fiscal years in illustration of this fact:

Table showing exports from England to the United States for the years ending July 31, 1870 and July 31, 1871. Columns include Pig Iron, Cast Iron, Sheet Iron, and other iron products, with values in dollars and cents.

There is an increase from twenty-two million dollars in 1870, to nearly thirty-three and a half million dollars in 1871, or over thirty-three per cent. in the import of iron and steel and their manufactures, in a single year. In this it is not included the imports of hardware, cutlery, machinery, &c., which amount to about ten million dollars annually in value. Now if England can pay the duties and send us thirty-three and a half million dollars worth of iron and steel, and steel rails, annually, what would be the result if the duties should be removed entirely from some of the principal articles, and materially reduced on others? How long would it be before our pig-iron furnaces, and bar-iron rolling mills, and Bessemer steel rail works would be closed? And yet free traders would be "revenue reformers" threatening the annihilation of the Republican party if the duties are not removed from "pig iron and raw steel," and reduced to a strictly revenue tariff on all the other articles named! Let us remember the fable of the frog and the well, and count the cost before we make the fatal move in favor of free trade.

The Finance Committee of the United States Senate is now in session in Washington, engaged in revising the tariff. A bill will be prepared and submitted for the action of Congress, in which it will be recommended to place certain raw materials on the free list. The duties on tea, coffee, spices, and other goods not produced to any considerable extent in this country, will be reduced. But there will be no reduction of the duties on iron and steel in their various forms. Of this our manufac-

turers may rest assured. England has no large share of American patronage for iron goods; and the duties will not be reduced, to accommodate the so-called "Revenue Reformers," and the Free Traders, who are working in the interest of English Manufacturers.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14, 1871. The President and his Cabinet are almost jubilant over the elections. Their Cabinet meeting on Friday was protracted down to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At this meeting the political situation was freely discussed. It was generally conceded that New York, City and State, had exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

At the close of the regular business of the Cabinet, George W. Curtis, of New York City, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, now sitting in Washington, under authority of Congress, was called in, and gave his views as to the changes necessary in our system of civil service.

The President, with his family left, in the evening for New York, accompanying his eldest son, Lieut. Grant, who sails in the "Wabash," with Gen. Sherman, on a visit to European ports.

The Commissioner of Education, Hon. John Eaton, Jr., has prepared a series of statistics, showing the relation of education to crime in the New England States. From this statement it appears:

- 1. Eighty per cent. of the criminals of these States have no education, or not enough to serve them a valuable purpose in life.
2. Eighty to ninety per cent. have never learned any trade, nor are they masters of the knowledge of any skilled labor.
3. About seventy-five per cent. of the crimes committed are by persons foreign-born, or from foreign-born parents.
4. Eighty to ninety per cent. of them are inebriate.
5. Ninety-five per cent. of the juvenile offenders, come from idle, ignorant, vicious and drunken homes.

The reports collected at the Agricultural Department show that the corn crops of the West are the best harvested for years. The wheat crop is also very large. Cotton a fair average.

The reports from Europe state that the cereal crops have been a failure. In England the falling off is estimated at nearly twenty per cent.; while in Hungary, the Danubian principalities, portions of Austria, and in Southern Russia—countries that usually make large exports—there has been a great decrease from the average production. In view of these facts, our exports of flour and provisions, for the year, will reach nearly or quite to the value of one hundred million dollars.

Washington has contributed over \$150,000 for the relief of Chicago and Northwestern sufferers.

United States Laws.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Convention between the United States of America and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, relative to the boundary between the two countries, signed July 11, 1870; proclaimed June 29, 1871.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, relative to the boundary between the two countries, was signed at Washington, July 11, 1870; and the President of the United States of America, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, have agreed upon the following articles:

ART. 1. Each of the high contracting parties shall be at liberty to establish consular, vice-consular, or consular offices, in the territory of the other party, except those where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside, and where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside, and where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside.

ART. 2. Each of the high contracting parties shall be at liberty to establish consular, vice-consular, or consular offices, in the territory of the other party, except those where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside, and where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside, and where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside.

ART. 3. Each of the high contracting parties shall be at liberty to establish consular, vice-consular, or consular offices, in the territory of the other party, except those where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside, and where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside, and where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside.

ART. 4. Each of the high contracting parties shall be at liberty to establish consular, vice-consular, or consular offices, in the territory of the other party, except those where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside, and where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside, and where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside.

ART. 5. Each of the high contracting parties shall be at liberty to establish consular, vice-consular, or consular offices, in the territory of the other party, except those where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside, and where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside, and where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside.

ART. 6. Each of the high contracting parties shall be at liberty to establish consular, vice-consular, or consular offices, in the territory of the other party, except those where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside, and where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside, and where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside.

ART. 7. Each of the high contracting parties shall be at liberty to establish consular, vice-consular, or consular offices, in the territory of the other party, except those where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside, and where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside, and where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside.

ART. 8. Each of the high contracting parties shall be at liberty to establish consular, vice-consular, or consular offices, in the territory of the other party, except those where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside, and where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside, and where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside.

ART. 9. Each of the high contracting parties shall be at liberty to establish consular, vice-consular, or consular offices, in the territory of the other party, except those where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside, and where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside, and where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside.

ART. 10. Each of the high contracting parties shall be at liberty to establish consular, vice-consular, or consular offices, in the territory of the other party, except those where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside, and where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside, and where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside.

ART. 11. Each of the high contracting parties shall be at liberty to establish consular, vice-consular, or consular offices, in the territory of the other party, except those where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside, and where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside, and where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside.

ART. 12. Each of the high contracting parties shall be at liberty to establish consular, vice-consular, or consular offices, in the territory of the other party, except those where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside, and where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside, and where it may be necessary to require consular officers to reside.

New Advertisements.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD. Winter Arrangement. On and after Wednesday, November 15, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Table showing train schedules for Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, including train numbers, destinations, and arrival/departure times.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

TIME OF LEAVING TRAINS.

Table showing train schedules for Pennsylvania Railroad, including train numbers, destinations, and arrival/departure times.

JOHN MILLER, Secy. Huntingdon, Sept. 21, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, will be held at the Court House, in Huntingdon, Pa., at 7 o'clock, p.m., on Friday, December 15, 1871, to consider the proposed reorganization of the said Railroad.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, JOHN MILLER, Secy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, will be held at the Court House, in Huntingdon, Pa., at 7 o'clock, p.m., on Friday, December 15, 1871, to consider the proposed reorganization of the said Railroad.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, JOHN MILLER, Secy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, will be held at the Court House, in Huntingdon, Pa., at 7 o'clock, p.m., on Friday, December 15, 1871, to consider the proposed reorganization of the said Railroad.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, JOHN MILLER, Secy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, will be held at the Court House, in Huntingdon, Pa., at 7 o'clock, p.m., on Friday, December 15, 1871, to consider the proposed reorganization of the said Railroad.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, JOHN MILLER, Secy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, will be held at the Court House, in Huntingdon, Pa., at 7 o'clock, p.m., on Friday, December 15, 1871, to consider the proposed reorganization of the said Railroad.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, JOHN MILLER, Secy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, will be held at the Court House, in Huntingdon, Pa., at 7 o'clock, p.m., on Friday, December 15, 1871, to consider the proposed reorganization of the said Railroad.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, JOHN MILLER, Secy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, will be held at the Court House, in Huntingdon, Pa., at 7 o'clock, p.m., on Friday, December 15, 1871, to consider the proposed reorganization of the said Railroad.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, JOHN MILLER, Secy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, will be held at the Court House, in Huntingdon, Pa., at 7 o'clock, p.m., on Friday, December 15, 1871, to consider the proposed reorganization of the said Railroad.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, JOHN MILLER, Secy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, will be held at the Court House, in Huntingdon, Pa., at 7 o'clock, p.m., on Friday, December 15, 1871, to consider the proposed reorganization of the said Railroad.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, JOHN MILLER, Secy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, will be held at the Court House, in Huntingdon, Pa., at 7 o'clock, p.m., on Friday, December 15, 1871, to consider the proposed reorganization of the said Railroad.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, JOHN MILLER, Secy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, will be held at the Court House, in Huntingdon, Pa., at 7 o'clock, p.m., on Friday, December 15, 1871, to consider the proposed reorganization of the said Railroad.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, JOHN MILLER, Secy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, will be held at the Court House, in Huntingdon, Pa., at 7 o'clock, p.m., on Friday, December 15, 1871, to consider the proposed reorganization of the said Railroad.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, JOHN MILLER, Secy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, will be held at the Court House, in Huntingdon, Pa., at 7 o'clock, p.m., on Friday, December 15, 1871, to consider the proposed reorganization of the said Railroad.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, JOHN MILLER, Secy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, will be held at the Court House, in Huntingdon, Pa., at 7 o'clock, p.m., on Friday, December 15, 1871, to consider the proposed reorganization of the said Railroad.

New Advertisements.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. 10 Years of a Public Test. Has proved to have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public.

It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequalled for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing the most remarkable cures.

Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs. Asthma and Bronchitis.

For Glands in Breast. Side or Back. Pain or Kidney Disease.

Disease of the Urinary Organs. Jaundice or any Liver Complaint.

It is also a powerful Tonic. Restores the Appetite, Strengthens the System, Retards the weak and Debilitated, Causes the Food to Digest, Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Prevents Malarious Fevers, Gives tone to your system.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has proved itself in thousands of cases of curing all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Cures all Chronic Coughs, and Coughs and Colds, more effectually than any other remedy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

New Advertisements.

THE NEW YORK BRANCH STORE. 618 Hill St., Smith's Building, Huntingdon. We would respectfully call the attention of buyers to our latest price list. We are daily receiving goods from the largest manufacturers, and therefore sell goods cheaper than ever.

BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES. FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS. A fine assortment of Blanket Shaws, Bedspreads, Flannels, Casimires, Ladies' and Gents' underwear, Woolen Goods, &c.

LOOK AT OUR PRICES! Best Calico, 9 and 10 cents a yard. Fine Alpaca, all the way up to 30 cents.

Best Linen, a good article, 35 cents a yard. All Linen Napkins, only 65 cents a dozen.

Best Cotton, 10 and 12 cents a pair. Fine Hosiery, 10 and 12 cents a pair.

Best Carpet, 10 and 12 cents a pair. Carpet Store, 618 Hill St., Huntingdon.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers, in stock complete.

BRUSSELS, FLORENCE, INGRAINS, WOOD BUSH, COTTAGE, HEMP, COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS, FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE.

OIL CLOTHS, and a large stock of WALL PAPER, Window Shades and Fixtures, Druggist, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Cures all Chronic Coughs, and Coughs and Colds, more effectually than any other remedy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Has cured many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has pronounced a specific for these complaints.